

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864

From the Louisville Democrat. The Democratic Convention.

Louisville June 28th 1864.—At 10 o'clock the convention assembled in the east hall of the Courthouse, and its organization effected by the election of Hon. John W. Leathers temporary Chairman, and Geo. Baber Secretary.

Dr. Buchanan stated that invitations had been tendered to several prominent Democrats, among others Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, who, as he could not attend, had written a letter to Nat. Wolfe and others, which he would read if the convention desired it. The letter was loudly called for. Dr. Buchanan then read the letter, (the same published in the Democrat.) The letter was loudly applauded.

Dr. Buchanan, in conclusion, said that Seymour's name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of the Presidency, and such a name would carry the true Democratic ring and waken the land with a blaze of light.

The committee on organization were then appointed, consisting of E. A. Graves, of Marion; R. C. Palmer, of Washington; Daniel Moar, of Kenton; Thos. Turner, of Montgomery; W. B. Neill, of Larue; T. J. Frazier, of Franklin; S. N. Bernard, of Trigg; Jeff. Brown, of Jefferson; Travis Cockrell, of Barren; and David C. Gannaway, of Breckinridge.

While the committee were out Hon. Nat. Wolfe was loudly called for. He said he hoped he would be excused at present; that when the resolutions were adopted he would address them on the current events.

The committee on permanent organization were announced, and reported as follows:

President.—Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.
Vice Presidents.—1st District—Dr. Duke; 2d District—R. R. Houston; 3d District—Travis Cockrell; 4th District—Dr. R. C. Palmer; 5th District—John H. Harney; 6th District—Thos. Lindsey; 7th District—T. J. Frazier; 8th District—L. M. Cox.
Secretaries.—George Baber, O. H. Stratton, Roman Buchanan.

Dr. Buchanan and E. A. Graves were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Wickliffe to the chair. The following is a synopsis of his speech on taking his seat:

Fellow citizens and fellow-Democrats:

You have just tendered me the position as Chairman, not that I deserved it or from any position I have attempted to fill, in a not short life; but that, in this distracted condition of our once prosperous country, I have formed the opinion that the only manner of saving it from anarchy, ruin and military despotism is by returning to the doctrines of our fathers; the doctrines of 1793-99—principles which then saved it, and principles which alone can save it again in this time of sorest need; that I have attempted to rouse the people as they were then aroused; that I have urged them to awake, and have been instrumental in arousing them—not in arming them, but in pointing the means—taking advantage of the legislative power belonging to them, and thus saving our country—the only means, by God's help, of re-establishing peace in a distracted country, and restoring happiness and liberty to our people, and relieving them from a military despotism.

We have seen an exhibition of this military power since our arrival. A gentleman whose valor has been tried on many battle fields—whose patriotism is above reproach—because he dared to freely discuss the questions of the day, has been arrested. Deprived of the writ of *habeas corpus*—a right that not even the despots of Europe dare infringe—he was hurried last evening to Washington to be turned over to the tender mercies of those there in power. May God protect him if none other do.

He then gracefully thanked the convention for the honor, and, as hoped he would be able so to enforce rules, with the united assistance of the convention, as to enable them to proceed harmoniously in the noble work before them.

The Governor was repeatedly interrupted with loud applause.

The call of the convention by congressional districts being declared in order it was found that each district was represented.

The representatives from the several congressional districts were requested to nominate some one of their number to act in the Committee on Resolutions. The following is the committee:

State at large.—Dr. Buchanan and Robert Richardson. 1st District—S. N. Bernard, Trigg county; 2d District—R. L. Boyd, Daviess county; 3d District—A. C. Finley, Logan county; 4th District—W. B. Read, Larue county; 5th District—David Meriwether, Jefferson county; 6th District—A. B. Chambers, Gallatin county; 7th District—T. N. Lindsey, Franklin county; 8th District—T. J. Frazier, Breathitt county; 9th District—Thos. Turner, Montgomery county.

The rules of the Kentucky House of Representatives were declared the rules by which the convention was to be governed.

On motion of Captain Heady, it was declared that all resolutions should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

A motion in reference to the appointment of delegates and district electors, introduced by Jeff. Brown, provoked considerable debate, and it was finally decided that each Congressional delegation should recommend delegates to the Chicago Convention from their respective districts, and also their electors—the committee on permanent organization being directed to recommend electors and delegates for the State at large.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. Gov. Wickliffe called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock. Several gentlemen were called on to speak, but excused themselves until after the Committee on Resolutions had reported.

Gov. Meriwether, from the Committee on Resolutions, announced that they were ready to report. He said the committee had adopted the resolutions by a respective majority, not, however, without a spirit of compromise, and he hoped the convention, in a similar spirit, would adopt them.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, 1st, That the people are the supreme sovereigns, and the constitutions which they have ordained are the supreme government, and that all assaults and enemies, either of the people or of their government are traitors alike, whether their treason be manifested by joining a foreign force or by forming civil war, by suppressing free elections, by chaining the press, by establishing political bastilles, and by ridiculing or repudiating the observance of oaths and constitutions.

2, That in the interpretation of the Constitution, we are guided by the declarations of its authors; by the deliberations of the

Federal convention; by the resolutions of 1798, and 1799, prepared and expounded by Jefferson and Madison, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Guided by these lights, we declare that the coercion and subjugation of eleven or more sovereign States was never contemplated as possible, or authorized by the Constitution; but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly. And if the people of the United States would have and restore their shattered Constitution and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism, and a public debt, the interest upon which can never be met, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

3, That the revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an immediate armistice, and a national convention for the adjustment of all difficulties, are the only means of saving our nation from unlimited calamity and ruin.

4, That the Administration now in power has attempted to strike down State sovereignty; it has interfered with the rights of suffrage reserved to the power and control of the State legislature; it has deprived the citizens of their lives, liberties and property without due process of law; it has placed the military above the civil power against the spirit of free government; and the President has unblushingly proclaimed the Constitution he has sworn to support to be no longer of any force or effect, whenever he may determine it should be disregarded. The party in power have deluded the people into the granting of men and money to their unrestricted control, for the pretended purpose of preserving the Government, which has been used and are still using for the base end of overturning State institutions, advancing their mere party interests, and establishing them in permanent and despotic power.

5, That a free press, free speech, free ballot, freedom of religion, and the writ of *habeas corpus*, to protect the personal liberty of every citizen are the essentials of a free government, and a free people will have and maintain them at all hazards.

6, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the elevation of the African race to citizenship, and their formation into standing armies to control the white freemen of our country.

7, That the overthrow of the arrogant and corrupt party now in power should be a primary object with every freeman; and we, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, in Democratic State Convention assembled, do declare it to be our duty, as well as that of all good citizens, to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln and of Andrew Johnson to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, that [then follows a list of delegates which will be found in another part of the proceedings] be and hereby are accredited delegates from this convention to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois; and that we pledge our united effort to the support of the nominees of said convention.

8, That [here follows committee] be and hereby are appointed a Democratic Central Committee for the State of Kentucky, with power to fill all vacancies that may occur, and to call future conventions, and to make any reasonable adjustment by which all the opponents of the Abolition Administration can be united in the support of one electoral ticket, and with general powers to act for the party.

Mr. Leathers moved the resolutions be adopted; carried unanimously.

The following is the Executive Committee appointed by the convention:

Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of Louisville; Jeff. Brown, of Louisville; Sam'l. Geiger, of Jefferson county; W. H. Sparke, of Louisville; O. H. Stratton, of Louisville; Eugene Underwood, of Barren county; C. M. Thompson, of Louisville; W. C. D. Whips, of Jefferson county; E. S. Craig, of Jefferson county; Dr. H. Kalfus, of Louisville.

The following are the names of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

State at Large—Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, L. W. Powell, Dr. J. R. Buchanan and W. B. Read. Alternates—Colonel J. W. Leathers, W. A. Dudley, R. C. Palmer and Capt. L. M. Cox.

First District—Second District—W. Sweeney, Daviess; S. M. Bernard, Christian. Alternates—Dr. R. R. Houston, Breckinridge; W. P. D. Bush, Hancock.

Third District—Travis Cockrell, Barren; A. C. Finley, Logan. Alternates—Geo. C. Rogers, —, John Doan, Hart.

Fourth District—Charles G. Wintersmith, Hardin; E. A. Graves, Marion. Alternates—R. C. Palmer, Washington; W. J. Heady, Bullitt.

Fifth District—J. F. Bullitt and Nat. Wolfe, Jefferson. Alternates—Asa P. Grover, Owen; James Speer, Oldham.

Sixth District—Dr. A. B. Chambers and Robt. Q. Terrell. Alternates—W. M. Fisher, —, O. P. Hogan, Grant.

Seventh District—T. N. Lindsey, Franklin; Jesse Barrows.

Eighth District—A. W. Dudley, Franklin; G. W. Graddock, Franklin.

Ninth District—T. Turner, Montgomery; Van B. Young, Bath. Alternate—Judge Alexander.

The following is the electoral ticket: State at Large—Robt. Richardson and T. Turner. Assistants—E. W. Turner and Judge Dabney.

First District—T. A. Duke, McCracken.

Second District—Jno. Y. Brown, Henderson. Assistant—W. L. Conklin, Grayson.

Third District—T. C. Winfrey, Cumberland.

Fourth District—Ham. Fields, Bullitt. Assistant—J. W. Davis, Shelby.

Fifth District—W. F. Bullock, Jefferson.

Assistant—Asa P. Grover, Owen.

Sixth District—John G. Carlisle, Kenton.

Col. Jno. W. Leathers, Kenton.

Seventh District—R. A. Buckner, Fayette.

Assistant—E. J. Polk, Mercer.

Eighth District—

Ninth District—N. P. Read. Assistant—Jos. Alexander.

On motion, it was resolved that the delegates at Chicago shall have power to fill vacancies in their delegations, should any occur.

Hon. Nat. Wolfe being called for, said he would not detain them long. The time for speaking had passed, and the time for action had arrived. He was proud to be with them, proud to be one of their party, whose mission it was to save the country; proud to be called on to address a convention of a party who carried on its banners such words as "free speech, free press, and free election."

Our country has seen dark days before, but never days so dark as now; never before did lightning flashes show so deep a gloom.

He said the present Administration must be put down. It is not an Administration guided by the Constitution, but one having its sole object the freeing of your negroes. He then invoked the convention to stand firmly to the Democratic principles, and sup-

port the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Thos. Turner was loudly called for, and made a lengthy speech, but owing to the confusion around the Secretary's desk, our reporter was unable to give as full report as we should like. He said he was a new convert—a new Copperhead—and like all new converts was only the more enthusiastic. He believed there was but one way of saving the country, and that was through the instrumentality of the Democratic party; and he believed that when two or three Democrats were gathered together that the genius of liberty was among them and with them.

If Lincoln should understand that abolishing slavery abolished his power, how long do you think it would be before he was a pro-slavery man. He expects to gain power by conferring upon the negro the right to vote, expecting them, of course, to vote for the party which confers this privilege. By this means, and by working on that love of money which he was sorry influenced many to forget their country and hug self, Lincoln expects to retain power, and it is for the Democrats, united—permitting no question to divide them in a grand concert of action—to hurl his party from power—a party which has no regard for the Constitution or the dearest rights of the citizen.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to prepare and publish a remonstrance against the recent order of Gen. Ewing suppressing the circulation of Democratic papers.

Gov. Wickliffe being called for said: Gentlemen: I do not feel as if I could adjourn this convention without a word of admonition, as I promised you this morning. All that we have been taught, as a people, to hold dear—all that our ancestors taught us was worthy of being held as sacred—is now being wrung from us by the tyranny of the present Administration. The Constitution which our forefathers made cost them more precious blood than now prevails the views of those who are acting as our masters at Washington. We have been, we are now, denied the liberties which our fathers said were ours—ours by their acts. Our constitutional privileges, such as those who gave them to us—called rights—are now gone. The freedom of election, the voice of the ballot-box, has been crushed in Kentucky. The other sacred right, of *habeas corpus*, has been swept away, and the only safe-guard we have are our own strong arms. And are we slaves? Are we men deserving to be free? If so, we must rise up in our might and show the world that we are worthy the great inheritance of our fathers. Gentlemen, we are now about to adjourn. Perhaps we may never meet again. It may be the last time I shall see you, or have an opportunity to say what I now would impress upon your mind—be true to yourselves, your Constitution, your country; maintain your integrity, be steadfast, stand firm; and if you would transmit to posterity, the inheritance bequeathed you vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

He then declared the convention adjourned sine die.

COURT OF APPEALS.

June 25th, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor vs Commonwealth, Mason; reversed. Exall vs Bailey, Fleming; affirmed. Mitchell vs Hardin, Caldwell; affirmed. Hawkins vs Anderson, Garrard; affirmed. Dilton's ex'r., vs Shanks, Hardin; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Ockerman vs Smart, Nicholas; continued. Gardner, ex., vs Craddock, ex., Hart; continued. Richardson vs Barret, ex., Hart; continued. Proctor et ux vs Duncan, ex., Warren; continued.

Smith vs Logan, Greenup; continued. Darcy, ex., vs Kilman, ex., Nicholas; was submitted on brief. Darlington, ex., vs Campbell, Greenup; was submitted on brief. Kinchloe vs Beard, Spencer; was submitted on brief.

Habes vs King et ux, Shelby; was submitted on brief.

Babbitt, Good & Co., vs Berdier, Lawrence; revived by consent vs A. Borders, Sr., adm'r, of John Borders.

Johnson vs Duane, ex., Warren; argued by Judge Underwood for appellees and cause submitted.

June 29, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth vs Pope, Allen, affirmed. Walton & Frazer vs Humphreys, Mason; affirmed. Sullivan et al vs Patterson et al, Lewis; affirmed.

Melton et al vs Melton et al Henderson; affirmed.

Smith vs Smith et al, Owen reversed.

Bell vs Martin, Harlan, reversed.

Robinson vs Robinson et al, Garrard; reversed.

ORDERS.

Cook vs Parks, Lou. Chy; rule vs appellant made absolute; appeal dismissed.

Mercer vs Caldwell, Graves; was submitted on brief.

Hutti vs Fillion, Lou. Chy; was submitted on brief.

Smyter vs Warren et al, Jefferson; was submitted on brief.

Simpson vs Middleton, Jefferson; was submitted on brief.

Engeln vs Bohne, Jefferson; was submitted on brief.

Fruit et al vs Hicks et al, Henderson; was submitted on brief.

Hobson vs Commonwealth, Franklin; Same vs Same No. 2, Franklin; argued by Judge Underwood for appellant, and laid over for further hearing.

Ford vs Trabue, ex., Lou. Chy; continued.

July 1, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Gray vs Wright, Hickman; affirmed.

Howard vs Miller, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Pomeroy vs Cromie, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Scott's ex'r. vs Scroggins, ex., Jessamine; reversed.

Owens vs Hudson, Pulaski; reversed.

Mallee vs Sims, Mason; reversed.

Sallee, ex., vs Stewart's adm'r., ex., Grant; reversed.

ORDERS.

Williams, ex., vs Williams' adm'r., Adair; appeal dismissed, failure to file transcript of record in time prescribed by law.

McGarrett's heirs vs McGarrett, Bullitt; affidavit and plea filed by appellee, and rule vs appellant's counsel returnable to the 24th day of term to show authority for prosecuting appeal.

Dunning vs Lou. & Cov. R. Co., Louisville Chancery; continued.

Salve vs Ewing, Lou. Chancery; Phillips vs Phillips' adm'r., ex., Lou. Chancery; Thompson vs Keaton, Lou. Chancery; were submitted on briefs.

Same vs Hepburn, ex., Lou. Chancery; set for hearing on the 18th day of present term, by consent of parties.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks; at \$5 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Jan. 25, 1864.

The Presidency—Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1864.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:

Sir—The National Union Convention which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors, or the national scorn of compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor, on the patriot duty of union and success; whether they approve of the Proclamation of Emancipation, the constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race, whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in their immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmistakable and unflinching as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflinching attention; and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest, patient, sagacious, faithful, still leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty and of the American constitution. In the name of that liberty and constitution, sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination.

Reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessings of Almighty God, we are, sir, very respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens.

Wm. Dennison, Ohio, Chairman; Josiah Drummond, Maine; Thos. E. Sawyer, New Hampshire; Bradley Barlow, Vermont; A. H. Bullock, Massachusetts; A. M. Gannell, Rhode Island; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut; G. W. Curtis, New York; W. A. Newell, New Jersey; Henry Johnson, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; W. L. W. Seabrook, Maryland; Jno. F. Hume, Missouri; G. W. Hite, Kentucky; E. P. Tyffe, Ohio; Cyrus M. Allen, Indiana; W. Bushnell, Illinois; E. P. Alexander, Michigan; A. W. Randall, Wisconsin; A. Oliver, Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; Jno. Bidwell, California; Thos. H. Pearne, Oregon; Leroy Kramer, West Virginia; A. C. Wilder, Kansas; M. M. Brien, Tennessee; P. P. Greeves, Nevada; A. A. Atoche, Louisiana; A. S. Padlock, Nebraska; Valentine Dell, Arkansas; John A. Nye, Colorado; A. E. Sloanaker, Utah.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. Wm. Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention: GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding, were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the Convention, and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

FINE SCOTT FARM,

Negroes, Grist Mill & Factory.

William Johnson's Trustee, &c., vs. William Johnson et al.—In Equity.

By virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court, rendered at its May term, 1864, in the above named action, I will, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1864, sell to the highest bidder at public auction, the following property belonging to the estate of William Johnson, viz:

1st. The FARM on which William Johnson now resides, at or near the Great Crossings, in Scott county, Ky., on the waters of North Elkhorn, about 3 miles from Georgetown, on the Frankfort turnpike road, containing 241 ACRES, 2 ROADS, AND 31 POLES, including the residence and improvements.

2d. Also, the GRIST MILL, at the Great Crossings, including 2 Acres, 0 R. and 6 P. of land. The Mill is in good repair and finely located.

3d. Also, the

FACTORY,

On the North side of Elkhorn, including 5 acres, 0 Roads, and 22 Poles of Land.

Also, at the same time,

10 OR 12 LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

The sale will be made on the premises of Wm. Johnson. This is a portion of the same property sold on the 12th of January, 1864, by John F. Payne, Trustee—a re-sale of the same having been ordered by Court.

TERMS OF SALE.—The negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months; the other property for one-third cash in hand, the balance in one and two years, equal instalments—the purchaser in all cases executing bond with good security, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing interest from date; though all or any portion thereof may be paid before the date of maturity and stop interest on the amount paid.

Immediate possession will be given of all the property except the farm, which is now under the control of T. C. Coleman, who will retain the same until November 1st, 1864, with the privilege of removing or feeding (in suitable lots) the corn and fodder raised on the premises, until February 1st, 1865. The purchaser can, at any time he may choose, enter for the purpose of sowing small grain thereon.

SAM. W. LONG,

Master Commissioner S. C. C.

Georgetown, June

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

New Advertisements.

The 10-40 Bonds.—We call attention of capitalists to the advertisement of these Bonds. By it they will see that they are still before the public for subscription. Over seventy millions have been already taken. At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay nearly ten per cent. interest in currency, and at the conclusion of the war, they will certainly be worth par in gold.

Proposals for Boxes.—See the advertisement of the Secretary of State for boxes.

Proposals for Delivery of Public Books.—The Secretary of State advertises to-day for contracts to deliver the Public Books to the various counties. Those desiring to contract should put in their bids.

Fourth of July.

To-day is the 4th of July—the Anniversary of American Independence. We do not know of any regular celebration in this city or vicinity. But all the business houses will be closed.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Commissary General United States Army, died at Washington City, June 30.

The Richmond papers state that the rebel authorities prohibit any more cotton burning, as the staple is necessary for blockade running purposes, and the purchase of supplies.

A man named BLINCOE was brought in on Friday last, and sent on to Lexington, on Saturday. He had been an officer in the rebel army. Several other rebels have been captured, one of two suspected of having been engaged in the recent Stage robberies on the Frankfort and Danville road.

The Independent says of Fremont's newspaper organ that "among respectable American journals, not one in any quarter, seems to us so entirely unpatriotic, bitter and malignant as 'The New Nation,'—Mr. Fremont's special organ, on which, we are told, he has already spent twenty thousand dollars in printing extra copies for gratuitous circulation."

Three of Morgan's marauders, who escaped from Camp Chase a year ago, and went to Canada, did not make much. They were recently recaptured in the blockade runner Thistle, and are now in Fort La Fayette. They had gone from Canada to Bermuda, and were on their way to a North Carolina port.

We publish to-day the correspondence between the committee of the Baltimore Convention and Mr. LINCOLN, in reference to his nomination for re-election. It will be seen that he accepts the nomination, and expresses his approval of the resolutions of the Convention generally, but says explicitly that the policy of the State Department relative to French interference in Mexico will be adhered to by him.

The rebel sympathizers resort to many tricks, some of them very dirty ones, to help on their friends. The other day, at Memphis, a dead mule belonging to a citizen was being hauled out of the lines, when a soldier thrust a bayonet into its swollen sides, and thereby revealed that the carcass contained 60,000 percussion caps, a quantity of ammunition, and other contraband articles, which some rebel sympathizer was attempting to smuggle out to his friends.

Rebel deserters, many of them officers of the rank of lieutenant, continue to come into the army of the Potomac, and they universally report more or less demoralization and disaffection, not only among the ranks of the rebels but among many officers. One deserter, a member of the 1st South Carolina Cavalry, who came in on Sunday night, reports that Lee has sent two brigades of Cavalry, to Western Virginia to act against our forces there. This deserter also understands that an infantry force was sent in the same direction.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—On Friday morning, July 1, there was a terribly destructive fire at Louisville, on main street, between Eighth and Ninth. The loss is estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, of which only about \$300,000 is covered by insurance. Part of the block destroyed was in possession of the Government, and the buildings were stored with hospital and other stores of various kinds. The loss of the Government is placed at \$800,000. The belief prevails that the fire was the work of a rebel incendiary. Probably by our next issue we will receive a correct account of the conflagration.

The Wickliffe Peace Platform.

In Friday's issue we published the resolutions passed by the recent Wickliffe-Harney Peace Convention, and constituting the Platform of that rebel party. In to-day's issue we publish the entire proceedings of that Convention. The platform presents the deliberate plan proposed by home rebels for the adoption of the people of the State in the terrible crisis through which the Nation is now passing. It deserves, and doubtless will receive the maturest consideration of all who desire to obtain a full knowledge of the status of political parties.

The undoubted import of the first resolution, is that those who are now administering the Government, and through whom, as the agents of the People, the war against the rebellion is being carried on, are no better than JEFF DAVIS & Co., and entitled to no more respect and confidence than those who are administering the rebel government. Such views will do for traitors; but they will not accord with the views of any one who is honestly for the preservation of the unity of the Country, and the suppression of the rebellion.

The second resolution announces distinctly, that the Federal Constitution is to be construed according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1778 and 1799.—We will hereafter print those resolutions in full, and show what is their true character. Suffice it for the present to say, that they have always constituted the basis of the doctrine of Secession, as proclaimed by JOHN C. CALHOUN. They maintain the constitutional rights of Secession;—they contain the seeds of disunion; and we do not hazard too much, when we say, that the attempt of the Southern States can be traced, in some measure, to the persistent advocacy of those resolutions by prominent men, and political parties in the South.—Those resolutions, if adopted as containing the true theory of our Constitution, would destroy the nationality of our Government, make it a league of States simply, and place the Federal Union at the mercy of a few refractory States. Our Government, instead of having power to enforce its just authority, would be as powerless as was the Nation during the existence of the old Articles of Confederation.

The same resolution says that the coercion and subjugation of eleven or more sovereign States is not possible; nor is it authorized by the Constitution. Here we have the old twaddle about sovereign States? The people of the United States is the highest sovereign power in this Country. Their will is embodied in the National Constitution, and yet Wickliffe & Co. maintain the theory, that a few States controlled by traitors, could override the United States, overturn its Constitution, and destroy the life of the Nation. And yet if the nation defends its life and existence, the Country is treated to a disquisition on coercion and subjugation of sovereign States! All this sounds precisely like the effusion of BERNARD MAGDOFFIN, THOS. B. MONROE, &c., whose infamous principles Wickliffe & Co. desire to be re-established in Kentucky. When that day arrives, God save the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

All who concur in these notions adhere, of course, to the idea, that the attempt of the Government to defend itself from utter destruction is unconstitutional! And assuredly all such are for immediate peace, even at the loss of our nationality. They, of course, believe that JEFF. DAVIS & Co. are engaged in a righteous cause; because, if the Federal Government has no right to coerce and subjugate insurgents and rebels into a respect for the laws of the land, then JEFF. DAVIS & Co. are simply engaged in the solemn duty of resisting a wrong! This is the inevitable conclusion resulting from the premises laid down by these Kentucky rebels. They can not, if they would, and would not, if they could, avoid such a conclusion. They are acting in the interest of the rebel Confederacy. They assemble and denounce the effort being made to defend the nation against the attack of the rebellion, and say not one word in reprobation of the rebellion, or its infamous authors.

We do them no injustice, when we say that every sympathy of their hearts is against their Country, and for the success of the rebellion. They rejoice whenever they read or hear of any disaster to our gallant boys, who are so bravely risking their lives on the field of battle. They are never so happy as when they think they can see some cloud overshadowing their cause. They say they are for Union and the Constitution; but they mean that they are for an union of the Southern States only, leaving out the Yankees; and for the Constitution as construed by them.

Their whole organization in Kentucky is rotten with treason, and the Union people of this State should let its founders and leaders know that their movements are thoroughly understood, and will not be permitted to succeed.

We will hereafter speak of the remaining resolutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S POSITION.—When ANDREW JOHNSON had his famous reply to JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, LANE had asked JOHNSON, what he would do were he (JOHNSON) President of the United States. Gov. JOHNSON replied:

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon, asks me what I would do with the rebels were I President of the United States. I will tell the Senator. I would have them arrested, I would have them tried, and if found guilty, by the Eternal God, I would have them executed."

From the New York Post.

Can we pay our National debt.

The population of the United Kingdom is about the same as that of the United States. The national debt of Great Britain is about four thousand millions, and ours about one thousand seven hundred millions. Can we bear, that is to say, much less than half of what Englishmen bear without suffering?

Supposing that the circumstances of the two nations were alike, no American of spirit would doubt that we can support as heavy a burden as our English cousins—let alone one far lighter. But our circumstances are not alike; they have a country thickly settled, a soil exhausted to a great extent of its fertility, a system of land tenure extremely wasteful, an organization of society which represses instead of encouraging individual energy and enterprise.

We have a virgin soil, inexhaustible mineral wealth, a system of land tenure, at least in the Free States, which conduces to the highest prosperity of the greatest number, and a condition of society in which individual enterprise is encouraged and fostered. With these and other advantages, we must grow in wealth much more rapidly than the English, and the measure of national wealth is the measure of strength to support the burden of a national debt.

Mr. Robert J. Walker sets this question in a clear light by some statistics which he has recently printed in London. He shows that our national wealth was increased in the ten years from 1850 to 1860 over one hundred and twenty-six per cent., while that of England from 1851 to 1861 increased but thirty-seven per cent. He shows, from the census tables, that the ratio of increase of our national wealth has been constant, and always in excess of the increase of population. Thus from 1820 to 1830 our wealth increased forty-one per cent., from 1830 to 1840, forty-two per cent., from 1840 to 1850, sixty-four per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, 126.45 per cent.

If we go on at the same rate for another decade the result will be in 1870 an increase of over two hundred and fifty per cent. But, he adds, if the product per head of the population in the slave States had been the same in 1859 that it was in the free States, that would have added to the national wealth an additional value produced of \$1,531,631,000 according to official census returns. Now, the way to make the southern States as rich and productive as the northern, and even more so, as Mr. Brooks justly observed, more than thirty years ago, during a journey in the South, is to abolish slavery. Substitute skillful, intelligent, interested free labor for unskilled, ignorant and uninterested slave labor, and as he remarked, South Carolina would be the wealthiest State in the Union.

Now, we are going to have the assistance of this added and hitherto undeveloped wealth to pay not only the interest but the principal of our national debt. With "small farms and divided labor taking the place of the feudal system," as Mr. Brooks says, all the immense undeveloped national resources of the Southern States will vastly increase our national wealth and prosperity. With slavery abolished, free workmen will pour by hundreds of thousands from all parts of Europe into a region to which a mild climate, a sparse population and high rewards for labor will tempt them, but from which they have hitherto been excluded by the fatal competition of unpaid slave labor, against those who must have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Emigration so astonishingly great during the last three years in the midst of war, will increase still more when the area opened to free workmen is more than doubled; and Mr. Walker does not overshoot the mark when he estimates the increase in our national wealth, from the substitution of free for slave labor in the South, in ten years, at the great sum of over seventeen thousand millions of dollars, nearly ten times our present national debt. Thus the mere addition we shall make in ten years to our national wealth, by abolishing the "institution" which has been so long a curse and a source of dissension to us, would many times over pay our national debt.

But to show in another way what are our prospects, Mr. Walker compares the future wealth of great Britain and the United States, supposing that each increases in the same ratio as during the ten years for which in each case we have the latest census returns. It will be remembered that the increase in the United States from 1850 to 1860 was 126.45 per cent., and in Great Britain from 1851 to 1861, 37 per cent. Assuming these ratios—which, however, are unfair toward us—the result would be as follows:

UNITED KINGDOMS.	
1861, wealth.....	\$31,500,000,000
1871, ".....	43,155,000,000
1881, ".....	58,500,000,000
1891, ".....	80,997,618,500
1901, ".....	110,965,327,715
UNITED STATES.	
1860, wealth.....	\$10,159,616,068
1870, ".....	36,593,450,585
1880, ".....	82,865,868,849
1890, ".....	187,314,553,225
1900, ".....	423,350,488,288

"Thus it appears by the census of each nation," says Mr. Walker, "that, each increasing in the same ratio respectively as for the last decade, the wealth of the United States in 1880 would exceed that of the United Kingdom \$23,743,518,849; that in 1890 it would much more than double, and in 1900 approaching quadruple that of the United Kingdom. When we reflect that England increases in wealth much more rapidly than any other country of Europe the value of these statistics may be estimated, as proving how readily our national debt can be extinguished without oppressive taxation."

Let us not forget that our nation is yet in its earliest youth; that if we take care to establish liberty and promote intelligence within all our boundaries, we may expect the United States to endure as long at least as the English nation has lasted; that we have as yet but scratched the ground with a hoe, while in Europe it has been already trenched and manured; that our greatest sources of wealth are untouched; and that while we are free we shall enjoy not only our natural increase, but the enormous addition of population and wealth which comes to us from the fact that we drain over-populated Europe of its laboring classes.

Secretary Chase Resigned.

Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, has been appointed to the position. Mr. FESSENDEN has been Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and is familiar with the condition of the finances. He is an able financier; and his appointment has been well received in financial circles.

The Missouri papers publish an important order from Gen. ROSENKRANS addressed to the people of Missouri, in relation to the guerrilla outrages which have of late been exceedingly frequent in that State. He tells the citizens of his department that the choice rests with them, whether they will be controlled by the law or brute force, and suggests local organizations for self defense connected with more general organizations, by which, with the aid of the State militia and national authority, the guerrillas may be crushed. The whole tone of the order indicates that the General is determined to have peace and loyalty triumphant throughout his department at whatever cost.

Vallandigham's Organ on Gov. Bramlette.

The Dayton Empire, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM's home organ, refers to the letter of Governor BRAMLETTE to Governor MORTON, Indiana, in the annexed most infamous manner. The Empire and its master may rest easy. The Governor knew of what he wrote, and he knows more than the dastardly traitor suspects.

"KENTUCKY SCOUNDRELSM.—Thomas E. Bramlette, Burnside's bayonet Governor of Kentucky, has written a letter to Gov. Morton, of Indiana, of which the following is an extract:

"The appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio simultaneously with Morgan's raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me through Gen. Lindley, by you.

"The defeat of Morgan has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil doers.

"Now a more infamous piece of falsehood and scoundrelism never was written. Mr. V's return home was not communicated to a living being. Neither Morton nor Lindsey nor Rosenkrans, nor his spy, Thorpe, could know what nobody knew, and their pretense now that they were posted, is simply ridiculous.

"Mr. V. informed his friends soon after he came home that it was his original intention to be at the District Convention in Dayton on the 25th of May, but the arrangements for the meeting were completed at home too late, and it was accordingly postponed. When Bramlette insinuates that Mr. Vallandigham knew any thing of Morgan's movements, or chose his time of return with reference to them, he lies deliberately. And yet this man Bramlette is forsooth, a 'McClellan man,' recommended for the second place on the ticket with him, and will have the impudence, perhaps, to appear at Chicago with a delegation which will ask admission into the Democratic National Convention of which Mr. V. is a member? We shall now see who shall support their claim in that body."

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—1c.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Snell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—1c.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one week, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Burtran, C. P. Moore, Francis J.
Brewer, Miss Lucy McClelland, J. E.
Edman, Charles W. Reese, Miss Mary E.
Finman, Samuel M. Shotwell, Zachariah
Graves, Mrs. Nancy Vice, Mrs. Francis
Hawkins, R. A. Vannberg, Henry C.
Inman, Mrs. Rebecca Ware, George W.
Kromer, Charles Wilber, Rev. S.
Mares, James B. Williams, J. J.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.
July 4, 1864—1c. 340. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

CITY ORDINANCE.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the city of Frankfort, which have been closed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities—therefore

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby declared to be nuisances, and the marshal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing, of his purpose so to do.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such enclosures, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in this city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.
GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: JAMES W. BATCHELOR, Clerk C. C.
June 20, 1864—334—1c.

No important news for two days from the army.

Military Notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1864.

(Circular No. 25.)
Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure, at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such patriotic patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals; and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representation recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enlistment and Discharge Roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

Suitable prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by Provost Marshals to the person who put in representative recruit.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
(Signed) W. H. SIDELL,
Maj., 15th U. S. I., & A. A. P. M. G., for Ky.
July 4, 1864—340—[charge Lon. Press.]

High School for Boys and Girls

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

June 20, 1864—340—334.

August Election-Sheriff's Proclamation.

IN pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that a General Election will be held on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1864,
at which time the qualified voters of Franklin county will assemble at the several voting places in their respective precincts, and vote for persons to fill the several offices to be filled, as follows:

One qualified person as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the Second Appellate District.
One qualified person, as Senator from the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford.
One qualified person, as Sheriff of Franklin county.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.
H. B. INNIS,
Sheriff of Franklin County,
Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1864—339.

Franklin County Set.

TAKEN up as a stray, by A. C. Keenon living one mile and a quarter west of Frankfort on the Louisville Turnpike in Franklin county, one Chesnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceptible, supposed to be about 4 years old and appraised by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said county to \$125.

Witness my hand this 28th day of June 1864.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
July 1, 1864. w3t—339.

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 2, 1864.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 13 inches deep, by 32 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Keenon, on or before the 1st day of August, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th day of July, 1864.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 4, 1864—340.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 2, 1864.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31 day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864. The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalf's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts; and Journals, and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed. The States divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.		
Fulton,	Hickman,	Marshall,
Graves,	McCracken,	Lyon,
Callaway,	Livingston,	Crittenden,
Trigg,	Calwell,	Webster,
Union,	Ballard,	
DISTRICT No. 2.		
Hopkins,	Henderson,	McLean,
Muhlenburg,	Christian,	Todd,
Butler,	Logan,	Simpson,
Allen,	Monroe,	Barren,
Warren,		
DISTRICT No. 3.		
Hart,	Edmonson,	Grayson,
Ohio,	Daviess,	Hancock,
Breckinridge,	Meade,	Hardin,
Larus,	Jefferson,	Bullitt,
Nelson,		
DISTRICT No. 4.		
Washington,	Taylor,	Marion,
Green,	Adair,	Spencer,
Cumberland,	Clinton,	Anderson,
Boyle,	Mercer,	Metcalf,
Lincoln,		
DISTRICT No. 5.		
Palaski,	Casey,	Garrard,
Rockcastle,	Laurel,	Knox,
Harlan,	Clay,	Perry,
Letcher,	Wayne,	Whitley,
Russell,		
DISTRICT No. 6.		
Shelby,	Oldham,	Timble,
Henry,	Carroll,	Owen,
Gallatin,	Franklin,	Boone,
Keaton,	Grant,	Harrison,
Pendleton,	Campbell,	
DISTRICT No. 7.		
Scott,	Woodford,	Fayette,
Owsley,	Madison,	Estill,
Jessamine,	Breathitt,	Floyd,
Powell,	Spencer,	Montgomery,
Clarke,	Jackson,	Wolfe,
DISTRICT No. 8.		
Douglas,	Bracken,	Fleming,
Nicholas,	Bath,	Carter,
Greenup,	Morgan,	Johnson,
Lewis,	Lawrence,	Boyd,
Rowan,	Mason,	Magoffin,

MISCELLANY.

From the Cincinnati Times.

I WANT TO GO HOME.

BY ONE OF THEM.

The sun was setting in the West,
Neath the Potomac's white capped breast;
Dark clouds o'erspread the heaven's blue,
And sand before the wind gusts flew;
When from the shores of Point Lookout
There came a cry, half wail, half shout,
The cry of a regiment forsaken and lone,
"I want to go home," "I want to go home."

The morning dawned—reville beat,
And soon the call to go and eat,
When seizing each his plate and spoon,
With speed equal to light dragon,
They gathered round the smoking pans,
They gathered round and gathered and
ran.

And a cry there came from those who got none,
"I want to go home," "I want to go home."

But look ye, walking near the beach,
A lady blooming as a peach,
She passes camp, and many an eye
Follows her and then a sigh
Breaks from many a poor fellows heart,
But 'tis enough the cry to start,
For soon you see that waiting tone
"I want to go home," "I want to go home."

But when these one hundred day are o'er,
An order comes for "one hundred more."
When all the feasts and visions gay,
Are sunk from sight till some future day;
Then, oh, then, how loud and long,
Worse than the ringing of any gong,
Will be the cry from that regiment lone,
"I want to go home," "I want to go home."

The Dreams Lesson.

"Your partner's wife has then, Frederick,
I should think you would try and keep
up with him, when your income is precisely
the same. I have been mortified to death
every time Mrs. Denham has called."

"Pity, isn't it?" was the laconic reply,
and the lips of the young husband took a decided
curl, as he busied his eyes on the con-
tents of the morning paper, which has been
lying unnoticed beside him.

Mrs. Percival pushed her plate away, and
rose from the table with a dissatisfied air
and entering the parlor adjoining the cozy
little breakfast room, commenced pulling ab-
stractedly at the brown leaves that had hid-
den themselves among the bright green of
the vigorous plant occupying one window of
the pleasant little parlor; and now and then
she would bestow a contemptuous glance
upon the plain white screens that shaded the
upper part of the window.

"How meanly they do look," she said to
herself; "I will not give it up. Frederick
[aloud], I wish you had the least bit of
pride in the world."

"You have enough for us both," was the
response, as the husband threw down his
paper and joined his wife.

"But, Affie, truly these plain shades suit
my taste much better than those gilt ones
you were so desirous of obtaining. They
are in such perfect keeping with the whole
room. Can you not see there is nothing to
compare with these expensive curtains?"

"I know everything is as cheap and mean
as can be," was the unpleasant reply. "If
you only had a little of Denham's spirit
things would wear a very different look."

"Affie, you know Mr. Denham has done
comparatively nothing toward furnishing his
house, for Mrs. Denham is the only child of
wealthy parents, who supply her with every
thing she wishes. Had you been such, you
would have been furnished with luxuries,
perhaps."

"Don't fling my poverty in my face,
Frederick Percival," was the quick retort,
while her fair face flushed with anger. "I
wish from my heart you had married a rich
wife."

"And you a rich husband?"
"I did not say it."

"But you thought it. Very well, I wish
you had."

Mr. Percival turned into the hall, with a
deep cloud upon his brow, almost the first
that had been visible since the happy morn-
ing, one year before, when he had brought
his bride to the pleasant home, in one of
the most beautiful of the suburban towns near
the thriving metropolis where he had just
entered into business upon the capital he had
carefully hoarded through the long years of
his courtship. This home had looked very
sweet and beautiful to the newly wedded
pair, and the new furniture, carefully and
tastefully selected and arranged, had looked
quite elegant to Affie. But long before there
was a spot or blemish upon an article in the
nicely kept rooms, they were tarnished in
her eyes by the contrast presented in the
newly furnished home of her husband's
partner; and for weeks she had been grow-
ing more dissatisfied and unhappy—con-
stantly urging some trifling change, which
her husband made, or as kindly refused, un-
til wearied by her constant importunities,
this morning had brought an open disagree-
ment.

The young husband put on his overcoat in
the hall, and without the usual parting kiss
and kind "good morning" went out, and
Affie watched him from the window as he
hastened down the street, hoping for some
token of love, but there was none. He stop-
ped a moment to hail a passing car, jumped
quickly upon the platform, and was be-
yond her sight.

Sorrow and anger were mingled in her
heart for a moment, but the latter quickly
gained the ascendancy, and returning to the
breakfast room, she commenced clearing the
table with such a resolution as to cause the
little maid, who was the only servant in the
household, to leave her breakfast unfinished
and gaze eagerly into the troubled face of
her mistress.

Oh, what hard, bitter thoughts rolled over
and over in the mind of the young house-
keeper, as she went about her morning
duties!

"To think how I have to drudge and
delve," were a portion of her thoughts. "I
don't get any time to read or practice, and
my hands are getting to be so black and
dingy, and I grow old and faded every day
of my life. Oh, dear! and then to think,
after all I do for him, I can't have anything
I want."

But when the work was all nicely com-
pleted and a cheerful fire lighted in the
parlor, Affie went in and sat down to her
sewing. It was a dress for herself she was
making, of a costly pattern, which Freder-
ick had placed under her pillow a few
nights previous, and had proved such a wel-
come surprise. Now it had lost all of its
charm, her thread knotted, or stitches
looked long and uneven, and at last she
threw it down impatiently, and taking a
book which was lying upon the table tried
to interest herself in its pages. Frederick
had heard her wish for that, too, and it was
upon the fly leaf the day previous, how
everything she touched seemed to prove
that her husband was not such a hard-
hearted wretch after all; but she was hard-
ly ready to acknowledge it to herself just
then, so she petted and nourished the hard,

revengeful feelings, till she dropped asleep
upon the sofa.

The vision of an elegant home rose before
her. The hangings upon the wall were of
choice and costly; the carpet was of the
finest texture; the rich furniture and all ac-
companiments of wealth and luxury sur-
rounded her; while before the windows
hung the identical shades which had filled
her waking movements with such anxious
wishes. But she, the mistress of it all, was
still unhappy. A vague, undefined fear found
its way through the mazes of sleep. Her
husband's affections seemed alienated from
her, and she was alone at nightfall anxiously
awaiting his return. A confused murmur
of voices ran through her dream; heavy foot-
steps were treading the hall; the door opened,
and the lifeless body of her husband was
born into her presence. So sudden and ter-
rible was the shock, she only gazed in speech-
less agony upon the wounded body of her
beloved companion. The strangers who had
borne him thither had withdrawn, and she
was left alone with the partner of her hus-
band, who approached her, and grasping
her arm firmly, said in tones of deep stern-
ness:

"Woman, behold your work! In your
foolish pride and ambition, you have wrecked
the happiness of that noble, generous
soul. One hour since he came into the world
with pale face and agitated frame. 'Walter,'
he said, feelingly, 'I am a ruined man. To
gratify Affie's ambition, and have peace in
my household, I have bartered my soul and
body, and now the end has come. I am
overpowered with debt; I can not meet the
eyes of the world, nor the reproaches of my
wife; and before I could detain him he had
taken his own life in his hands and ended
his miserable existence. You have sent him
uncalled and unprepared into eternity. His
blood be upon your head!'"

In agony Affie awoke from her troubled
sleep, and springing up, gave an eager glance
around the apartment.

"Thank God," broke fervently from her
lips, "it is only a dream."

Never before had her own little parlor
looked so sweetly in its plain substantial
dress; and even the despised shades wore a
changed look, now that she no longer saw
them through a distorted vision.

"Dear Fred, what a naughty wife I make
you. I ought to be ashamed, and I am truly.
You are yet hardly started in business, and
of course want to be prudent till you
know how you are to succeed; and I am
burdening you with reproaches, and teasing
you for everything that comes into my
little willful head. Oh, if that dream had
been true! It must serve me for a lesson at
any rate. I was no happier in my sleep,
that I had all those beautiful objects around
me, for which I had been wishing so con-
stantly; and what would they be worth if
Frederick did not love me? While I have
him and the wealth of his deep affection, I
ought and will be satisfied."

The tears flowed down the flushed cheek
—not the bitter tears of unsatisfied desire,
but of hearty, generous repentance. Before
they were wiped away, the door-bell rung,
the new shades had come.

"Mr. Percival sent them. In which room
will you have them hung?"

Affie was not expecting them, and there
was only a momentary struggle before she
answered firmly:

"I am sorry to have troubled you, sir, but
since my husband went out I have concluded
to do without them. What shall I pay you
for your inconvenience, and get you to take
them back?"

"Not anything, Mrs. Percival," was the
hearty response. "Indeed, I hardly know
how to let your husband have them, as they
were partly promised to another; but he
seemed to have quite set his heart upon them.
It is all right, I presume."

The clerk went down the steps, and Affie
turned back into the parlor with a happier
heart than she had ever known at the grati-
fication of her most cherished desire; and
when, on the same afternoon, she had received
a call from the partner's wife, so fair a
face had her home put on she forgot the
contrast between the two, and ceased to feel
the least mortification at her own humble lot.

The day wore away slowly, and long be-
fore the usual hour, Affie had tea ready,
and stationed herself at the window to watch
the coming of the absent one. The warm
breath that left its faint impress upon the
glass against which her anxious face was
pressed, came a little quicker as the familiar
form came up the street. She ran to open
the hall door as usual, but blushes nestled
in her cheeks, and there was an embarrass-
ment mingled with her joyful greeting.

Her husband met her kindly, but a faint
remembrance rankled in his heart, and he
could not forbear the thought.

"I should have met with a cooler reception
had it not been for the shades;" consequent-
ly his first glance was toward the windows,
but the same old curtains occupied their
place.

"Didn't Mr. Webster send those shades
I ordered?" he asked, a little impatiently.

"What shades, Frederick?" inquired Affie,
with a strong effort to control the mirth that
was speaking from her eyes, and which at
last broke from the rosy lips with the history
of the day.

But as she proceeded, tears took the place
of smiles, and the eyes of her husband
presented a sympathetic appearance, and he
pressed her more closely to him and said:

"Bless you, my little wife, and forgive me,
too, for harboring such unjust thoughts to-
ward you. I went into town feeling very
bitterly, and everything went so badly it only
increased bad feelings. After a little time,
Mrs. Denham and her cousin came in. I
was hidden from them by a pile of goods, and
the first words I noticed were from the young-
er lady.

"We are going to call on your partner's
wife this afternoon, Mr. Denham, and I am
prepared to love her dearly, from Hester's
account."

us wait awhile, till we are established in busi-
ness, and be sure not to go one cent beyond
our income now, and perhaps one day we may
have luxuries too."

"And don't we have now, dear Fred? Isn't
it a luxury to have you come home so strong
and well, and to hold so much love for each
other in our hearts? How foolish I have
been to envy Mrs. Denham, and to make my-
self wretched, and you too. Forgive me just
this once, and I propose never to forget the
'Dream Lesson.'"

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r's, Pl't's, vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def't's. In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersig-
ned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and
audit, the debts against said estate.
2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the
dower of the widow of the decedent in the real
estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of
dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.
4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any
matter connected with the settlements of said
estate as may be presented by any party interest-
ed.

Parties having claims against the estate of J.
Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly
proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE,
1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-td.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
WOODFORD COUNTY COURT,
May Term, 1864.

R. F. Johnson, in his own right, and as
administrator of Sarah Johnson,
deceased, and Elizabeth Johnson,
deceased, dec'd of said Sarah
Johnson, dec'd. Plaintiffs.
against
William Brightwell, and Mary
Brightwell, his wife, and Tan-
dy Johnson. Defendants.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, and filed their
petition, praying for the appointment of
commissioners to make division and partition of
the estate and personal assets of the estate of Sa-
rah Johnson, dec'd, and it appearing that TAN-
DY JOHNSON, one of the heirs and distributees,
is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is ordered, by
the court, that a copy of this Order, notifying
said TANDY JOHNSON of said application, be
published for at least three weeks in the weekly
number of the newspaper called the "Common-
wealth," printed at Frankfort, in the State of
Kentucky; and that a copy of said publication,
with the proper return thereon, be filed in this
cause.

W. TURNER, Esq., is hereby appointed attor-
ney to defend for the said TANDY JOHNSON.
A copy attest:
DAVID P. ROBB,
Clerk Woodford County Court.
THOS. N. LINDSAY, plaintiff's attorney.
Woodford Co., Ky., June 7, 1864-31w-1640.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who
calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and
says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders,
of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years
old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds,
and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward,
prove property, pay expenses, and take him away,
or he will be dealt with according to law.
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J.
May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864,
a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color,
5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza
Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with
as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on
April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM.
He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds,
and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hos-
kins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with
as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runaway slave,
on the 18th day of January, 1864, a negro man
about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs
about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs
to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Ken-
tucky. We have been informed that he belongs
to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove
property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with
as the law requires.
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees,
Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

"Didn't Mr. Webster send those shades
I ordered?" he asked, a little impatiently.

"What shades, Frederick?" inquired Affie,
with a strong effort to control the mirth that
was speaking from her eyes, and which at
last broke from the rosy lips with the history
of the day.

But as she proceeded, tears took the place
of smiles, and the eyes of her husband
presented a sympathetic appearance, and he
pressed her more closely to him and said:

"Bless you, my little wife, and forgive me,
too, for harboring such unjust thoughts to-
ward you. I went into town feeling very
bitterly, and everything went so badly it only
increased bad feelings. After a little time,
Mrs. Denham and her cousin came in. I
was hidden from them by a pile of goods, and
the first words I noticed were from the young-
er lady.

"We are going to call on your partner's
wife this afternoon, Mr. Denham, and I am
prepared to love her dearly, from Hester's
account."

"She is a paragon of perfection in her
eyes, I believe, was the reply; 'and she quite
merits it, for she is truly a charming little
woman.'"

"Oh, Fred, Mr. Denham didn't say that
about me?" chimed in the young wife in a
pleasant voice.

"Yes, and that's not all. Yes, Mrs. Den-
ham went on to speak of you in terms of the
warmest praise, and then she said, 'She is a
capital housekeeper; I am going to ask her
to give me lessons when we are a little bet-
ter acquainted. Her home is so neat and
nice, when I come home from a call there I
feel really ashamed of my lack of taste!' By
the way, Affie, I guess that is the way you
ladies have of seeing other people's houses.
Well, then I thought I was a perfect mon-
ster. I knew the conversation was true, and
I determined to spare nothing that would
add to your gratification, and show others
what a model housekeeper I had for a wife.
That was how the shades happened to come."
"Ah, Affie, in my pride of and for you, I
might have realized the fatal ending. Let

PROSPECTUS

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mat-
erial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the govern-
ment of the United States, and of Kentucky; and
we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining new subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppress-
ed, we would have all the means necessary to
achieve this end cheerfully supplied. Regarding
us as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-
tablish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far
in advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
anty—that a majority are with us. The object
of the Government to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sented resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

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NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,
\$3,002,556 39.

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ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has real-
ized the greatest public advantage and suc-
cess of the various systems of Fire Insurance
in the country. It is now better than ever
prepared for duty.

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\$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed
and unprotected?

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the result may be your escape from ruin—while
delay and neglect may involve you in bank-
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8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is
given to small risks as well as large ones.
Able security and superior commercial ad-
vantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.
J. M. MILLS, Agent.
February 2, 1864-3m.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,
Feb 2 twt.

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everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
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VERY LOWEST PRICES

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